

The PIONEER



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS

VOL. I.

JUNE, 1936

NO. 1.

SONS OF THE PIONEERS

Born with a noble birthright,
Heirs to an honored name;
Parents whose deeds are graven
Deep in the Halls of Fame.
Soul-stirring memories linger
Down thru the passing years;
Memories that you must cherish,
Sons of the Pioneers!

Out o'er the trackless prairie,
Fording the rivers wide;
Caught in the mountain winter,
They froze—they starved—they died!
Sacrifice, toil and hardship,
Ridicules, jibes and jeers;
Gather and guard their records,
Sons of the Pioneers!

"This is the place! said their leader
Enter this valley broad,
Here we will build a city,
And a temple unto our God."
Stern faith and rugged courage,
Silenced their doubts and fears,
See how the desert blossomed:—
Sons of the Pioneers!

Ah! yours is a sacred duty,
Telling this story old,
Never too well remembered;
Never too often told.
Tell how they plowed and planted
Watering the furrows with tears;
Sowing that we might harvest,
Sons of the Pioneers!

Pioneer Days are over,
The old west has faded and gone.
We who now live in these valleys
Reap what our fathers have sown.
Their task as Empire Builders,
Now and in future years;
Yours be to carry on nobly,
Oh Sons of the Pioneers!



Stanley A. Purrington
Ogden, Utah

"The Pioneer" is the Herald of Utah's Centennial Exposition (1847-1947)

THE ROMANTIC WEST -- AT ITS BEST!

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ALL UTAH'S

COVERED WAGON DAYS

July 22, 23, 24, 25

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JOIN YOUR FRIENDS!



PRES. NEPHI L. MORRIS

For almost a century Latter-Day Saints have made it a practice to gather in Salt Lake City each spring and fall to worship God, to confer with their leaders, and to give thanks for the blessings which the Benificent Maker has bestowed upon them. In quiet dignity and deep reverence they review their spiritual lives.

It was almost a century ago, too, that Latter-Day Saints, then the

only residents of the section which has become Utah with the exception of the savage Indians, made it a practice to gather one day each year in Salt Lake City on July 24 to celebrate by feasting, rejoicing and prayer the finding of their promised land of religious freedom, and to give thanks for the material blessings showered upon them.

Great changes are wrought in a hundred years. Verdant farms and fruitful orchards have replaced the almost desert wastes of a century ago. A few scattered shacks and a fortification against the attacks of hostile red men have been replaced by a great and thriving city. Yet the indomitable spirit which carried the pioneers of 1847 through almost unbelievable hardships to attain their predestined end, survives today in their sons and daughters.

It is fitting therefore, that in 1936 these Sons of Pioneers play the important part that has been assigned to them in the renewal of the period of playing, rejoicing and feasting of July 24, the "Covered Wagon Days" of 1936. This year four days have been selected for the celebration, July 22, 23, 24 and 25, and the place—of course—is Salt Lake City where the Pioneers first set eyes upon their promised land. It is where their leader, President Brigham Young, halted, gave thanks to God, and voiced the simple but inspired words: "This is the Place!"

The modern celebration in Salt Lake City each year leaves nothing to be desired. It retains the dignity and reverence with which the Saints of a century ago observed their day. It revives the games and contests, the color, drama and romance of 1847. With all this it adds a modern note, in tune with the fast moving, happy, care-free spirit of a joyous and prosperous 1936.

Salt Lake's 1936 Pioneer Days' Celebration

By Stephen J. Moloney

No expense has been spared to entertain the thousands of visitors of Salt Lake during Covered Wagon Days. Ranking in 1935 as on a par with the famous Pendleton Round-up, and second only in importance to the Madison Square Garden event, the Covered Wagon Days Rodeo brings a thrilling panorama of the work and play of the Pioneer West. For four performances the greatest cowboys and cowgirls of the nation will compete in such typically Western contests as Calf Roping and Tying, Bulldogging, Bronco riding, and Wild Steer riding. There will be special events, too, in which only Utah amateurs can compete. Throughout the contests there will be exhibitions and acts by the greatest exponents of the old Western accomplishments. For instance, Louis Tyndall, world's champion trick rider, so popular in 1935 will be seen again this year. In addition to thrilling feats of straight riding, the daring cowboy jumps an automobile while riding Roman style on two horses. He also presents his high school horse, the best educated exhibition horse in the country.

Everett Colborn, for years Arena Master of the Madison Square Garden rodeo, will serve in a similar capacity in Salt Lake City. He will bring to the Covered Wagon Days rodeo practically all of the competitive champions crowned in the New York show last year. With him also will be "Jazbo", the famous rodeo clown of the New York show, assisted by Pinkey Gist, who has for years provoked laughs at the Cheyenne Frontier Days—two great clowns this year instead of one. There will be a full camp of colorful Blackfeet Indians who will compete in typically Indian competitions during the rodeo and will be encamped on the grounds. Trick riders, ropers, crack shots and novelties will maintain Salt Lake's position as one of the leaders in rodeo entertainment.

(Continued on page 4)

WELCOME—

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Salt Lake City

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THE PIONEER

The commonwealth of Utah has progressively moved towards its centennial—July 24, 1947, marks that goal. Looking forward to that day the Sons of Utah Pioneers present the first issue of "THE PIONEER".

This publication will be the medium through which the organization will speak. Its purpose is to stimulate and promote the grand centennial exposition in commemoration of the "birth of the Western Empire," and to bring to its readers free from any political or sectarian bias matters of importance intended to promote an active interest in this celebration and in this inter-mountain country.

On that day we may look back through a century of progress—one hundred years—into the spirit and militant aggression of those sturdy builders of this the inter-mountain empire.

Dealing with hard and unyielding nature for a livelihood these colonizers took on her rugged qualities. A worthy tribute to the valiant men and women who laid the foundations of this commonwealth was most eloquently and earnestly paid by J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of pioneer parentage, who, calling attention, to their work and examples in the midst of the difficulties "of the fiery crucible of trial and adversity which dogged the steps of all who came here and fought nature." . . . "The pioneers assailed ignorance by establishing the first university west of the Rocky mountains, and the third west of the Mississippi river, they assaulted melancholy and dissatisfaction with the drama, music and dancing, they fortified every hamlet against error and turmoil by the spread of culture they possessed, indifferent though it often was."

To these we dedicate this publication *THE PIONEER* with the hope to promote the spirit and courage of the pioneers of the West in our everyday work. Let the rugged, courageous, fearless and friendly lives of the pioneer forefathers of the West radiate into our own lives and let us also remember that the past is for reference and for rev-

erence and that new and different frontiers be ahead of us which are equally difficult—to conquer which will vitally affect our own industrial, economic and social progress.

(Editorials continued on page 11)

Greetings to Sons of Utah Pioneers

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BRIGHAM YOUNG HONORED BY LUNCHEON CLUB PROGRAM

The Luncheon Club on Tuesday, June 2nd, paid tribute to our great Pioneer Leader, with a special program. Emma Lucy Gates Bowen sang special Pioneer songs, accompanied by our tabernacle organist, Frank W. Asper, and we were honored by the presence of Mrs. Armeda Snow Young the 81-year-old mother of Gaylen S. Young, and Mrs. John D. Spencer, daughter of Brigham Young. The latter gave reminiscences of the Lion House.

Dr. W. M. Stookey presented the Sons of Utah Pioneers with a wagon wheel which he had salvaged from a difficult trail of the old Donner Party.

Harvey W. Cluff gave the following tribute to Brigham Young:—

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of Brigham Young. To-day we hear the sound of that bell, the tones of which once echoed through these halls, when rung by his hand in calling his family together. The ideals and principals for which he and those associated with him stood, are as sound and clear today as are the tones of that bell, and when proclaimed by unbroken faith, like the tones of that unbroken bell, they have the ring of truth and the thrill of inspiration in them.

Since this organization has been formed for the purpose of perpetuating the memory, preserving the ideals and exemplifying the sturdy, courageous and co-operative traits of those early Pioneers whose leader he was, it is but fitting and proper that we here today, gathered beneath this roof, in these halls where once he presided, should pause long enough to pay tribute to his memory.

It is a fact of history that the greatness of men is scarcely recognized by the people of their time, the progress of mankind is slow, through ages of inquiry, conjecture and effort, the simplest truths are discovered and new conceptions are realized. Glancing back over the pages of history we see men, dotted along down the course of time, who have stood as sentinels of their day and age, but practically unappreciated by the masses. They filled the measure of their creation and passed on to the great beyond, but the work they did lived after them, and as the ages roll by they came to be more appreciated and recognized for what they really were.

In comparing Brigham Young with some of the great men of his time, we find that Prince Bismarck was the embodiment of resolute common sense, unflinching determination, and relentless strength.

William E. Gladstone possessed a combination of powers of intellect rarely to be found in one single individual.

Abraham Lincoln exhibited a power for the government of men which has scarcely been surpassed in any age; he possessed almost to the degree of an instinct the supreme quality in a statesman of making the right decision, at the right moment, and expressing it in language of incomparable felicity.

Brigham Young undoubtedly excelled every one of these men. He possessed all their qualities. He had the lofty impulses, the generous inspiration which Bismarck always discarded. He had the prophetic gift which Gladstone never possessed. He had the aptitude for business, the financial ability

which Lincoln never exhibited. He was at once a man of business, a Pioneer in every sense of the word, an orator, a statesman, and Prophet of the Living God.

Possessing a clear penetrating mind, a strong and sound judgment, calmness and temper for deliberation, with invincible firmness and perseverance in resolutions maturely formed; drawing information from all; acting from himself with incorruptible integrity and unvarying patriotism; his power to gain the confidence of the people, all combined to make him the man designed by Heaven to lead Later-day Israel to a peaceful home.

The finger of an overruling Providence pointing at Brigham Young, was neither mistaken nor unobserved, when on that eventful 8th day of August, 1844, he was manifest to the multitude as the man chosen of God to lead them.

As we raise the curtain of history, we behold the greatest pageant ever presented in the theatre of time since Moses lead the children of Isreal away from the flesh pots of Egypt. It seems to have been foreordained of God. The stage, America; the Audience, the Nation; Destiny the prompter. The invisible hand of Providence pointing the way, while the eyes of millions are fixed with eager gaze upon a little band of Mormons: Standing there upon the banks of the Mississippi River, upholding the constitution of their country for which their fathers had fought and bled, on one hand, on the other the doctrine of salvation for which they were persecuted, their sad and worried faces uplifted to Heaven, while in their midst appears the sublime figure of Brigham Young. He speaks. He calls, "To your tents O Israel", then with unfaltering faith and trust such as history scarcely gives example of, they place themselves in readiness to follow their leader withersoever he might direct their pilgrim feet.

What a picture, what a manifestation of faith and courage, what an undertaking and work to fall upon the shoulders of one man, and yet we see this modern Moses as he assumes command of his people, proving himself to be fully the equal of Moses of Old.

We see him organizing the companies and expounding to them the law by which they are to govern themselves upon their journey. We hear him rebuke the thief, and denounce in tones of thunder the man who would molest the property of another. We see him as he leads his people out into the limitless forests, up the valleys of the great lonely rivers, across the never ending plains, over the great continental divide, down through the gorges of the Wasatch mountains and into the great Salt Lake Valley.

We see them upon that long and weary march beneath the burning rays of summer's sun, filled with hope and urged onward by their leader. We see him as he lies sick with mountain fever, lifting the massive curtain of futurity by the power of prophecy, and designating the place of their future home, as he directs those who are to press on ahead, where to pitch their tents.

We see him in his wagon as it moves slowly down the great mountain gorge and out into the valley, then as he stops to view that barren, sun-parched waste of soil and sagebrush, with the Great Salt Lake in the distance, we hear him utter those

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Each day during the celebration the festive spirit will reign. Each day there will be street parades, decorations, color, pageantry and music. The climax of the street celebrations will come on the morning of July 24, when the grand parade, participated in by communities from all sections of the state, by all organizations, religious groups, fraternal organizations and business houses. Presided over by a beautiful and glamorous Pioneer Queen on a gorgeous, glittering, flower bedecked float, the history of Utah, its glories, its color, its romance and beauty will pass in parade before nearly 100,000 people. This one spectacle with its many amazing developments, its music, its marching thousands will be an event which alone will be worth traveling hundreds of miles to see.

Children will have their day, too, as Salt Lake City has always provided for its children. There will be a children's pageant, a special children's parade and hundreds of event designed to interest and entertain the children alone. These will be presented at the parks and playgrounds which the descendants of the Pioneers have so munificently set aside for the protection and enjoyment of the youngsters.

Music, which has played so great a role in the history of the Pioneers, will have its properly important place on the program. One whole evening will be devoted to music and pageantry. A tremendous pageant, different in makeup from those of 1931 and 1935, with new features, new ideas and new faces, and in the fast and delightful tempo of modern days will be offered at the University of Utah stadium where nearly 19,000 can enjoy it at the same time.

There are thousands of items of enjoyment for the visitor, and these will be revealed from time to time in the daily newspapers. Sons of Pioneers are advised to watch for them and see the great treat which is in store when they gather in reunions, in thanksgiving and in play with their families, friends and relatives on Utah's historic day—Pioneer Day.

While the spirit of fun will prevail, the importance of the occasion in the lives of the Pioneers and their descendants as well as those who joined them in Utah will not be forgotten. There will be periods of pious thanksgiving and reverence. A great mass-meeting will be scheduled at the L. D. S. tabernacle, at which President Heber J. Grant and Governor Henry H. Blood will speak. During the celebration, too, a colorful pilgrimage will be made to the historic spot at the entrance of Emigration Canyon, where the momentous activities on the day of entrance into the Valley by Brigham Young and his followers will be reenacted.

As is proper, the descendants of Utah Pioneers will play a great part in the 1936 celebration in Salt Lake City, just as their forefathers played a great part in the first pioneer celebration here when they gather in Pioneer Square in 1848 to take part in the forerunner of the present Covered Wagon Days. Nephi L. Morris, president of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, is director-general of the 1936 Covered Wagon Days celebration. B. A. Reynolds, secretary of the Salt Lake County camps organization, is chairman of the rodeo committee, and Gaylen S. Young Chairman Salt Lake County camps is of

the pageant committee.

Salt Lake City, through President J. H. McCowan and Director-General Nephi L. Morris, invites Utahns everywhere, and descendants of pioneers in particular to join in the 1936 renewal of 1848's famous Pioneer Day gathering. It wants all to take their vacations at that time, to visit their friends, hold family reunions in Salt Lake City, and to celebrate in four joyous days of great fun, thrills and excitement the momentous events of other years. The best amusement the world offers will await the visitors. Here will be a great spirit of hospitality and a hearty welcome for all.

**Our Hats are off to those
Stalwart old Utah Pioneers
They so nobly blazed the
trail for us —**



Our only wish is that we could invite each and every one of them to "UTAH'S MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE" to see the remarkable advance and progress made possible by their efforts.

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WHERE ARE THE HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS OF THE PIONEERS?

An opportunity to record the historical documents of your County is offered by the Historical Records Survey Project, according to Martin C. Graff, in charge of the Survey of State and Local Historical Records, who is directing the work for the State of Utah.

The survey is being conducted as a subsidiary to the Utah Writers' Project, Maurice L. Howe, Regional Director. Trained field workers will visit communities throughout the State to record and describe historical documents in public and private hands. Their finding will become part of a national catalogue for historical material, and will also be of great value in writing state and local histories.

The study of Utah History has been greatly handicapped for want of such a survey, according to J. Cecil Alter, Secretary Utah Historical Society. Very few Utah counties have histories of any kind, and the first adequate county history is yet to be written. The new project will presumably fill this want.

Field workers on the project will visit such places as the court house, and city halls in the larger towns. They will also endeavor to locate important collections in private hands, the records of pioneer business houses, early mining companies, ranches and the like.

Workers on the project will solicit the cooperation of local people in finding important documents. Only with the cooperation of public-spirited individuals can the project be completed.

All are interested in the old historical documents of our pioneers. Looking for old journals, pioneer family histories, stores, incidents, relics and information pertaining to early pioneer life of the West is a splendid project for each local camp.

Copies of Utah Historical Records Survey No. 2, will be distributed among Sons and Daughters of the Utah Pioneers who in turn will fill them in with information relative to the presence of an old pioneer diary, journal, record, letter, or other manuscript, and return them to their Camp Leader, who will forward them to our Local Unit Supervisor in their respective districts.

The Pioneer endorses this project and desires its readers study the following blank and furnish the information requested to the project director or *The Pioneer*.

Survey of State and Local Historical Records
 Pioneers Name _____
 Present Address _____
 Living or Deceased _____ Age _____
 Title of Journal or Manuscript _____
 No. Pages _____
 Is the Book or Manuscript Available? _____
 Inclusive dates covered by Pioneer Record _____

Brief summary of contents _____

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HAROLD H. JENSEN

Valley in 1847. He and Isaac Perry Decker were the two children in the original pioneer company of 1847. Up to the time of his death, which occurred March 28, 1924, at Shelley, Idaho, he was active, his memory was clear. His life was one of varied experiences. He had not the opportunities that many have had, for his chief avocation was herding sheep, even from the days of his boyhood. Many will remember seeing this veteran of yesterday with his snow white hair.

Mr. Young delighted in telling of bygone days and would sit for hours speaking of experiences of the past. His reminiscences could fill volumes and if one would but start the conversation with questioning, replies came that should teach real object lessons to the young people of today. He spoke with a slow but pleasant tone, with somewhat of a twang to his speech, glancing from side to side while speaking, then his eyes looked the listener squarely in the face, revealing real depth of character and a keen sense of appreciation.

The aged pioneer could not read nor write "very much," so he said, for his life had been one of hard work and he "never had time to learn." In signing his name his hand had to be guided over the paper, yet his hand and arm were firm. He was perhaps the most active of any pioneer at the recent Pioneer celebration, posing for pictures, both "movies" and "stills" and taking long walks to historic places.

On the night of the pioneer banquet at the Hotel Utah he arrived a little late. Some one said they found him visiting an old historic spot on South Temple, or "Brigham Street," as he called it. He was always anxious to visit the newspaper officer terming newspaper men his best friends.

Following is his story as told the writer in a personal interview.

"Though I was only a child when my parents brought me to the valley there are some things clear in my mind. I was one of the boys in the first company. I remember when the company got to the top of Little Mountain we were asked to get out and run down the hill to make the load lighter. I ran like the other children and I recall how we had to stop and be carried across a stream as we

True Pioneer Stories

THE PASSING OF THE LAST ORIGINAL PIONEER OF 1847

By Harold H. Jensen
Historian Sons of Utah Pioneers

were too small to wade it.

"Like others who first recollect this valley it is still clear in my mind's eye as a long stretch of sage brush plain. Those were hard times, my boy, and we had to look out a good deal for ourselves. Of course being just a mite of a lad I can't remember much of the first year, but the main things that impressed themselves on my mind are still clear.

"I recall that my job was helping herd sheep. That's about the main thing I had to do all my life and that's why I ain't had much education. I 'member how scared I was of those howling wolves, 'specially when the lightnin' and thunder came. One night when out in the hills I 'member the lightnin' flashed and thunder roared. The wolves were howlin' and I began to run. It was a wonder I wasn't killed for I ran right down the steep hills in the pitch dark as fast as I could go. Then I hid my head under some quilts to keep out the noise.

"All my life I've been shepherdin' and got my education out of doors. I can get much out of it that others can't seem to 'preciate. for hours and sometimes weeks in the hills my only company was my dog, 'specially when I was older so they'd trust me more. What reading' and writin' I got I just picked up somehow and I hain't ever been able to really read or write much, 'specially write, and now my eyes won't hardly let me read at all.

"When I was a young man I was called to go down and help settle the Muddy country. We left everything behind and set out for that place, and boy, we sure had some hardships. Floods came, food got scarce, and if it hadn't been for God watchin' over us, I don't think many of us would be here now. I 'member one flood, 'especially. It was a big one and we was sent out to warn the settlers down stream. First of all we went out after a widow. We found her on what might be called an island. The house had floated down stream, leaving her high and dry on the foundation. We went to her rescue but when we got her a little ways off she made us go back to rescue her cat. Further down stream we found a man in his wagon box floatin' along and we rescued him.

"Later on after gettin' married, I moved quite a number of times, and now my home is in Shelley, Idaho. I still have my little farm and do some farming yet. I love my home and like to keep goin' and though I feel old age creepin' on still last year I did all my own gard'nin' though my sons didn't want me to. My wife is still living and most of my children.

"Most of all I enjoy meeting my old friends. I am the only one left of two original boys now. I 'member Perry Decker in Draper. (Isaac Perry

Decker was the other of the two child pioneers of 1847.) He and I used to love to compare times today with those of yesterday. We couldn't help but feel thankful for the differences for the old times was hard times, lad. We knew what it was to go hungry, to hunt weeds for food, and to go for weeks in the hills herding sheep, with our only friend, the Good Lord above, who, thank goodness, never deserted us."

A short biography of Mr. Young is given in Andrew Jenson's Biographical Encyclopedia, for but little was ever recorded of this pioneer: "Young, Lorenzo Sobriskie, the only survivor of the original pioneers of 1847, was born March 9, 1841, in Winchester, Scott Co. Ill., the son of Lorenzo Dow Young and Persis Goodall. He arrived in Salt Lake Valley with his parents in July, 1847. In 1872 he married Sarah A. Black, who bore him 12 children.

In summarizing how to keep young the philosophy of this veteran as published in an article in the old Salt Lake Herald of Dec. 21, 1918 is interesting: "Live simply, live actively . . . Get into the open; follow outdoor pursuits; do as much of the farm work as possible; live in comfortable surroundings."

Though but six years old, he made the journey with the pioneers who comprised 132 men, three women and two children. This story shows what an active memory he had. He seemed to have found the secret of youth, for like Ponce de Leon, adventure in the wilderness which he helped make "blossom as the rose", kept him young through activity.

Utah's First Railroad Station

By Timothy Kendall

1850 to 1934

That part of Weber County now known as Uintah was first settled by white people in 1850. The names of the first settlers were: John M. Bybee, Lewis Hardy, Joseph Kingsbury, Daniel Smith, Henry Beckstead, Joseph Hardy, John W. Windward, and John L. Smith. Some and perhaps all of these settlers had families.

The west part of the place was settled first. John M. Bybee built his settlers cabin about eight hundred feet east of what is now known as Cook's Point. Lewis Hardy was located at the mouth of what is known as Lewis Hollow. Joseph Kingsbury owned what has been known as the Osborn or Kendell farm. Daniel Smith was located on the

farm now owned by Timothy Kendall.

Lewis Hardy was the leader of these early settlers. In 1850 or early in 1851 the Pioneer Canal was dug.

Additional settlers had arrived before the spring of 1852. A ward of the Church was then organized and the place given the name of East Weber. Abiah Wadsworth was appointed as Bishop.

At this early date only that part of the country lying between the Weber River on the south and the hills on the north was considered as the "settlement." The clay hills and country lying westward to Taylor's Mill and northward to Ogden was open range without fence or owner. This range was covered mostly with a growth of wild sage. In speaking of different parts of the range, that hollow north of the cemetery was known as Pond Hollow. The ravine beginning near Burch Creek and running south was known as Robinson Hollow, the drainage from it emptying into Lewis Hollow. The pond on the Penman ranch was known as Rush Pond on account of the rank growth of flags and bull rushes there.

About the time the Ward was organized there was such an influx of settlers that East Weber was expected to develop into a town of importance. Therefore, the land in the east part was laid out in blocks or lots with streets running at right angles.

The main street began near the Miller barn and ran east to the road leading to the river bridge. This street went through the middle of the Fort. The home of John Mildon now stands near the center of the Fort and is built directly across the old main street. The street leading past the church and school house was located at this time and four cross streets running north and south were laid out.

The Fort was constructed by throwing up a massive dirt wall on all sides. The dimensions were about one fourth mile east to west and perhaps 500 feet north to south.

About this time a school house made of rock foundation and brown adobe walls was built. Its size was about 20x34 feet with three windows on each side and a door in the north end next to the street. This school house stood on the south side of the street and directly south of James Fernelius's residence.

In 1852 work was begun on the River Ditch now Uintah Central Canal and a little stream of water brought to where the meeting house now stands. In 1853 the canal was completed.

(Continued on Page 12)

TO OUR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEMBERS

In this first issue we were unable to contact all who should have been represented in the advertising columns, especially business members in the smaller towns of the state.

We hope all will accept this invitation to send in their copy at once in order to be in the July issue.

Send the information or copy you wish printed to

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SALT LAKE

THINGS OLD

—Brigham Clegg

I like things old;—things that grow dear,
Like mother's songs of yester-year;
Like that the shepherds heard, which rang,
When Angels touched their harps and sang.
Songs of the heart have charms untold,
That only strengthen when they're old.

I like old books in which abound
The wisdom, wit, and logic sound
Of master minds of every clime,
Whose volumes grace the walls of time.
And blest are they who proudly hold
Their torches lit from classics old.

I like old homes, enriched by years
Of love within, and joys and tears;
Old love-nests, though the young have flown
And left two feeble mates alone,
Who sit and dream, while visions bold,
Bring back romances, sweet and old.

I like old love;—the new must wait
The rugged test of Time and Fate,
For love, the greatest thing I know,
If true, will live through weal and woe.
Better is wine with age, we're told,
And better is love when love is old.

I like old sorrows; those that cling
Like vines around some precious thing—
A vacant chair—the little shoes
Of one the heart can never lose.
Time garners love within its fold,
To sweeten sorrows when they're old.

I like old friends;—I like the new,
But more the friends long tried and true.
And though perchance they're bent with care,
I love them and their silvery hair.
Time paints the autumn leaves with gold
And tints with love, a friendship old.

I like old foes;—they played their part
In melo-dramas of my heart,
Yet brought me gain through bitter loss
When love in triumph bore my cross
And shaped in its celestial mould
A crown I won from conquests old.

I like old memories, fond and sweet,
And should I walk the golden street
When I have slept my final sleep,
One thing, if only one, I'd keep
And take with me when lips are cold—
My memories dear;—I like things old.

87
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The book will amaze as well as interest you, as it shows how recent world happenings were foretold many years ago and you will learn what we may reasonably expect to occur very shortly.

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Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, with additional new information, now ready—Price, 25c each, 2 for 45c, postpaid.

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Salt Lake City

CAMP ACTIVITIES

This department of THE PIONEER particularly belongs to each Camp of the "Sons of Utah Pioneers" and Captains or Secretaries should report their programs and announce future events that members may be interested in Camp activities and thus encourage attendance.

As it is impossible for the editor to contact each Camp individually, it is urged that the Secretaries of Camps send in their notices and reports by the 20th of the month preceding the issue in which the notice should appear.

ANNIVERSARY OF UTAH'S GREAT PIONEER LEADER

135 years ago on June 1st, in Whittingham, Vermont Brigham Young was born. At the time of his death on the 29th of August, 1877, as stated in the Salt Lake Tribune of June 1st, 1936: *"he was generally recognized as a natural leader who might have been a great general, a masterful diplomat, a sagacious ruler of any nation, a successful business director in any line of effort."*

All citizens of the state pay tribute to him not only as a pioneer and builder, but also for the advantages and opportunities which he opened up for all who live in Utah.

The Brigham Young Camp, located in the 18th Ward, Salt Lake City, has adopted a program which not only honors the Pioneers in general but the great Pioneer leader, whose name the camp bears, in particular.

The four outstanding features of the camp program are:

1. An annual reunion and campfire meeting for all Sons of Pioneers in the 18th Ward and male descendant of Brigham Young.
2. An annual sunset service at the grave of Brigham Young, cooperating with the John Young Family association.
3. An annual sunrise service at "This is the Place" monument, commemorating the anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneer leaders into the Salt Lake Valley.
4. An annual service, in cooperation with the Mutual Improvement Associations, commemorating the anniversary of December 27, 1847, the date upon which Brigham Young became President of the Church.

Special committees have been assigned to each of these features and plans are already under way for each of them for the current year.

SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS' LUNCHEON CLUB

Meets every Tuesday, at 12:15 noon, in the Lion House, visiting members from out-of-town or local camps, invited. Plates 50c.

Membership is increasing by leaps and bounds. Talented entertainers and well-known speakers make this Luncheon Club very popular and affords a means of members of various camps getting acquainted with each other. Make reservation early by phoning Gaylen S. Young, Was. 2079, or the Lion House, Was. 7878.

SALT LAKE COUNTY CAMP

Is now organized and meets every other Wednesday evening in the old office of Brigham Young, next door east of the Lion House.

Sons of Utah Pioneers, who have no regular camp, may join this camp.

Joseph F. Nelson, Captain.

B. A. Reynolds, Sec'y, Phone Hy. 7579.

NOTICE

Captains! When you get your copies of *The Pioneer*, see that members receive them immediately, while the news therein is "hot." If you have too many copies, return them so that other Camps, who need extra copies, may have them. Address 609 So. 2nd East, Salt Lake City.

Hereafter the magazine will be given only to those who have paid up their membership to date. Therefore we urge that you make up a list with names and addresses of paid-up members and forward a copy to the secretary so that a mailing list may be prepared. Unless this is attended to promptly your paid-up members may not receive the next issue.

HIGHLAND PARK CAMP

LeRoi C. Snow, Captain
2672 Alden St., Salt Lake City

Highland Park Camp No. 16, has a number of projects under way, one of which is the making of a survey of 300 homes in the district to obtain early pictures or photos pertaining to Pioneer days together with all data obtainable in connection with same. A second project is the collecting of early original documents, letters and manuscripts. A third is the collecting of Pioneer relics of all kinds.

In connection with the latter project, they have found an old sword, the actual property of Hyrum Smith, brother of the Prophet Joseph, also an ink stand that was presented to President Snow in the old state capitol at Fillmore, and several other interesting remembrances of the early days.

It is the purpose when sufficient of these things have been collected to display same in the form of a "Hobby" exhibit in the Highland Park Chapel, whose bishop has kindly consented to devote a room to the purpose of exhibiting them.

Captain LeRoi Snow appreciates the Luncheon Club meetings on Tuesdays in the Lion House and always has a large representation of members from his camp and offers the suggestion that a real effort be made to have one official representative attend these luncheons from each of the local (Salt Lake County) camps and that they be given a message at these luncheons to take back to their camps. This would stimulate attendance at the luncheons and would undoubtedly increase an interest in the movement in each camp.

Use THE PIONEER for your Camp Notices. It is YOUR Magazine—get the most out of it.

We Extend Best Wishes
to the
Sons of Utah Pioneers



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— gone to . . .

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to buy some Essley Shirts with those smart, trubenized collars. George has many escapes, but does he get steamed up over these fine shirts!

◆ A Red Hot Value at \$1.50 ◆

[Concluded from page 3]

immortal words, "This is the Place", and again we see him as a statesman, filled with patriotism and love of country, as he directs the unfurling of the Stars and stripes on ensign peak, the first to wave upon the pure breezes of the mountain valleys.

Then came the colossal task of his life as he stood with herculean strength, and by his wise counsel and advice, held the Saints in this desert country when they would have pressed on to the gold fields of California. We see him laying the foundations of this great commonwealth, as he passes up and down throughout these valleys, dedicating temple sites; laying out cities and towns, and directing the establishment and building of manufacturing industries all of which today stand as monuments to his wisdom and foresight and which, growing and expanding as the ages roll by, bespeak more and more the greatness of the man. His fame from the time he first appeared before the world as the Mormon leader, has been growing and brightening as the morning brightens into perfect day; there never was a time when his merits were so freely acknowledged as now; when the common consent of historians placed him so high, or spoke his praises with so little intermixture of disparagement.

If by the means of wireless telegraphy, we could be made to witness whatever is spoken upon the face of the globe in a single day, what a series of eoniums, what successive manifestations of faith and admiration, would present themselves to our observation; accompanying the shadow of night in its circuit round the earth, we would hear the praises of Brigham Young recited in songs and speech in almost every zone and climate, as the pure in heart reflect upon his history, recount the marvelous achievements of his life, and bear testimony of his greatness.

As these numerous hosts are chanting the praises of our modern Moses, in fancy we might imagine we hear the shouts of a multitude from out the wilderness beyond the Red Sea, as they direct their attention to the summit of Pisgah's Heights, and as the curtain rises upon the last scene, we might behold the arms of God, stretched from continent to continent as He lays His hands upon Moses and Brigham, and crowns them the two great lawgivers and Pioneers of History.

With a profound belief in the divinity and teachings of that book which was taken from the Hill Cumorrah, and with an unfaltering love for the Constitution of his Country, believing it to be an inspired document, he looked upon America as the choice land above all other lands, the land of Zion, and was sure in his own mind that the day would come which was spoken by the Prophet Isaiah, when the law should go forth from Zion as the word of the Lord did from Jerusalem; the law of a Constitutional Democracy, guaranteeing Liberty and Freedom as established by the founders of this Government, and entertaining those views I am sure he would fully agree with the poet who wrote:

We may travel East, we may wander West, from
North to South may roam
But if we're still in sight of the stars and
stripes, that place is home sweet home."

What Are the Objectives?

Outlined by President Nephi L. Morris

At the 1935 Annual Encampment held at Aspen Grove the following program was unanimously adopted by this organization.

1. Every member shall prepare and place with the secretary of the camp a biography of himself "giving the essential facts concerning his line of descent and establishing his qualifications as an eligible member."

2. The placing of a statue or statues of one or two of Utah's foremost citizens in the Hall of Statues on the allotted space in the National Capitol.

3. The acquisition of the remaining homes once owned and occupied by the leaders of the Pioneers prior to their being driven west from Nauvoo, the city of their own creation. These historic buildings may be held for future use in marking the beginning of the momentous Western journey which brought them here.

4. The practical and effective participation of the Sons of Utah Pioneers by cooperation with others in establishing of a suitable, dignified and enduring monument marking the spot where Brigham Young uttered those memorable and decisive words: "THIS IS THE PLACE," and the ultimate establishment of a national park, or memorial, by the state or the Government at that place.

This is the place where the West was born—where the West began. It marks the initial steps in the making of the West by the first acts of husbandry and home-making; plowing, planting and irrigating; exploring and colonizing, the selecting of the sites for and the building of homes and the laying out of a modern, spacious and noble commonwealth.

5. The holding of an intermountain empire century of progress exposition during the summer and fall of 1947.

The initial event of this great celebration may be inaugurated by those who desire to take part in same back in the very precincts of Nauvoo and from that historic point, proceed in a grand Pageantry of Progress across the country, following the original trail as near as possible until the shrine of western civilization is reached at the "This is the Place Monument." At that point, inaugurate the official opening of the Exposition.

6. And to do these praiseworthy things the Sons of the Pioneers pledge themselves to contribute of their time, energy and means at least to the extent of one dollar per member per year for a twelve year period in accomplishing the aims of this PROGRAM. A ten or twenty thousand membership of strong, virile, upright men, proud of their distinguished ancestors may hereby be sincerely resolved to emulate and glorify their noble mothers and fathers by preserving in their lives the courage and ideals which made their parents admirable and worthy of emulation.

This is *YOUR* MAGAZINE. If you would like some changes; if you have other departments in mind, that would be of interest to the organization; tell the editors about it.

"THIS IS THE PLACE, DRIVE ON" MONUMENT

An imposing monument planned "to cost anywhere up to \$1,000,000 will mark" the spot where Brigham Young, pioneer leader, on July 24, 1847, surveyed the Salt Lake Valley from the mouth of Emigration Canyon and said: "This is the place, drive on." This "significant utterance" unlocked the gateway to the great intermountain west.

The Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association are to be congratulated for having fostered the project for the erection of a monument marking "the place where the West began" and Congressman Will Robinson congratulated for sponsoring the bill through Congress and our appreciation extended for the support given by George Dern, Secretary of War.

The Sons of Utah Pioneers have endorsed this project and pledge the full support of the organization to see this marker placed as part of a program now under way to stage a centennial celebration in Salt Lake City during the hundredth year of the arrival of the pioneers in Salt Lake Valley.

We take the liberty to quote from the Salt Lake Tribune part of the Associated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C. announcing the approval of Congress to erect the monument on the Fort Douglas military reservation.

"Federal government approval of a plan to erect an imposing "This Is the Place" monument at the southeast corner of the Fort Douglas military reservation appeared certain Tuesday, with passage by the house of representatives of the senate-approved bill to authorize erection of the monument.

The bill, approved by both houses of congress and having the approval of Secretary of War George H. Dern, now has been sent to the White House, said an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C.

Backed by Groups

The project for the erection of the monument planned to cost anywhere up to \$1,000,000, is being fostered by the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks association, the Sons of Utah Pioneers and other organizations."

◀ V. CLYDE CUMMINGS ▶

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Salt Lake City, Utah

(Continued from page 7)

It was soon discovered that more people had settled in East Weber than could be supported. There was no rail road and no industries to give employment. Fruit raising had not begun except those kinds which are raised from seed each year such as ground cherries, water mellons, cantaloupes etc. Dry farming was not known and alfalfa had not been introduced. There was only one thing to do—most of the people moved away.

No figures are available as to the population of East Weber in the Fifties but from statements of old settlers, claim is made that on "training days" which came every two weeks, the number of men and boys capable of training and bearing arms was three hundred. This indicates a population of one thousand or more.

"Industries"

In the late Fifties and early Sixties the manufacture of charcoal was an industry in operation in East Weber. The sand hills in the east part of the place were covered by a heavy growth of "cedar trees." These trees were cut and piled in heaps, covered with dirt and burned to charcoal. Cedar being of slow growth, the trees have never grown again. The mark of an old charcoal kiln may be seen now on the high water mark a little to the north and west of the big U.

In the Fifties a saw mill was in operation on the north side of the Weber River near the bridge. Saw logs were cut in Weber Canyon, floated down the river, caught at the mill and sawed into lumber.

From the first settlement of Uintah until the advent of the Union Pacific Railroad the manufacture of molasses from sugar cane was carried on as this was the only sweets the people had. If there were honey bees in Utah, there were none around here, and the high price of sugar which was \$1.00 per pound made its use prohibitive.

Prior to the days of rail road, Dudley Stone, who owned the land now owned by Alta Peterson raised broom corn and manufactured brooms. The broom sticks were made of straight white willows. When he had made a number of brooms he would take a bundle of them under his arm and mounted on a little blue mule he peddled brooms around the country.

"The Coming of Railroads"

Prior to 1868 reports were frequently circulated that a rail road was coming, but whether it would be through Weber Canyon or some other route was a matter of uncertainty. In 1867 and 1868 camps of surveyors were busy cutting roads through the brush and fields, and in the fall of 1868 work was pushed so that by March 1869, the road was completed to Uintah. The first railroad station here was called "Desert" but in a year or two the name was changed to Uintah, then to avoid confusion of having a railroad station and post office called Uintah in a town called Easton, the community was called Uintah.

From March, 1869, until the Utah Central was built from Ogden to Salt Lake, Uintah was the terminus for freight and passenger traffic routed south. Two stage lines were in operation and competition for passenger traffic was very strong.

Wells, Fargo & Company Passenger Depot stood a little west of the Depot of Uintah today. An immense freight office stood on the south side of tracks opposite G. E. Kendell's residence. Cars of merchandise were unloaded into this building and from it were loaded the great freight wagons drawn by six to eight mules and started for Salt Lake City. These mule teams were driven by one man who rode the nigh or left mule next to the wagon. He had access to a rope attached to the brake lever. He also carried a long whip that would reach to the lead mules. The whole team was driven or controlled by a jerk line attached to the nigh leader mules bit. A steady pull on the line with the command Haw! Jennie, Haw! Jennie guided the team around to the left. Vigorous quick jerks and the command Geel! Jennie, Geel! quided around to the right. It is needless to say that these commands were usually given with a burst of profanity.

The stage drivers handled three pair of lines on a six-horse team. An assistant sat beside him with a long whip in hand. His duty was to see that no animal lagged or shirked. He also handled the brake.

On the stages that carried the mail, the driver was provided with a bugle which was sounded before a bend in the road was reached. The mail stages had right-of-way over all other traffic, so when the bugle was sounded, freight wagons or anything else got out of the road.

From 1869 to 1872, Uintah was a real "wild and wooley" western frontier town. No accurate estimate of the number of people living here in these days could be made. Various estimates of 2,000 to 5,000 have been made.

At this time there were in Uintah one hundred business concerns in operations, including grocery stores, dry goods stores, candy stores, tobacco stores, meat markets, barber shops, saloons, billiard halls, restaurants, hotels, etc.

The Snow Flake Hotel, with J. H. Colburn as proprietor, stood where Kendell Grocery now stands. From the fox farm east to the beet scales was an almost continuous row of shops of one kind or another. The street running south past George Kendell's store was Cedar Street and had shops on both sides of it. Pine Street was farther east and was not such a busy street. There was a brewery also. It stood a little west and south of the beet scales. The first U. P. Telegraph office stood on the north side of the track where the road to the cemetery is located. Beside the side tracks on south side of the main line another long side track commenced at the Telegraph office and extended up through and north of the depot to George Krausse Crossing. Along this side track were numerous short spurs and a little switch engine that worked the freight cars. When the Utah Central Rail Road was opened for business from Ogden to Salt Lake, Uintah was deserted in a hurry—Uintah was no longer a terminal point. Most every body sold out or gave out and left. Uintah then became just a railroad station.

"Schools of Uintah"

The first adobe school house was built in the early fifties. It served as a school house, a church and a dance hall until 1874 when a new frame school building was erected on the site of the aban-

doned brick school house. This frame building served for all community purposes until the present church building was erected in the early 1890's.

In 1898 the frame school house was taken down and a new brick building erected on the same site. This house was used for school purposes only and was used until the present structure was erected in 1919.

The Uintah Sunday School was organized in June, 1866, by Samuel Dye with eight members. Samuel Dye was superintendent for a number of years. Since Mr. Dye's time the Sunday School has been under the superintendency of E. O. Wattis, Robert Gale, Timothy Kendell, Claud E. Stuart, and George E. Kendell. George E. Kendell is serving at the present time.

"War Activities"

When the United States entered into the World War and the people realized that the young men would be called into service, a mass meeting was called at which a committee was chosen to conduct war activities in Uintah. Timothy Kendell, A. G. Fernelius and Robert M. Gale were selected to act on this committee.

Among other activities, every boy that enlisted was given a rousing farewell party with a lively program. Besides a wrist watch and other articles, every boy was presented with a gold signet ring. Every call made on Uintah was put over 100%.

Liberty Bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars were bought by Uintah people.

The names of boys enlisting here are: Harry Keyes, Fred Schmalz, Harry Penman, Caesar Long, Matthew Mildon, Cleavy A. Fernelius, Simon Hernandez, William Kranendonk, Mark Mildon, Philip Sundberg and T. W. Kendell.

Of the eleven boys who enlisted, nine returned. Simon Hernandez never was heard of in Uintah again. Fred Schmalz was killed in action in France. Later his body was brought home, and though a monument was erected to his memory in Uintah, his body rests in an Ogden cemetery.

From this history it will be seen that Uintah has had two big populations. The first in the fifties, which was reduced by the people moving away so that by 1866 there were scarcely 20 families left, and the other in the railroad days, in the early 1870's, which disappeared when the railroads were completed and Uintah was no longer a railroad terminal.

WHERE IRRIGATION BEGAN

The ground at the northeast corner of State and Broadway is again as dry and almost as barren as it was on Saturday morning, July 23, 1847, when the Mormon Pioneers—the first Anglo-Saxons to introduce irrigation in America—diverted City Creek and at that point flooded the ground preparatory to planting their first crops.

This experiment was the fore-runner of our present irrigation system which is now so vital to the prosperity of our state in which there are now over a million acres of cultivated land.

Upon arrival of these rugged Mormon Pioneers and before tired teams were sufficiently rested, James Brown made the first attempt to plow a furrow but he broke his plow and it remained for William Carter to turn the first furrow in the newly damp-

ened ground.

A few hours after the arrival of these few men, farming in the West had begun in earnest and by the end of the first week about 53 acres of land had been plowed and planted. Thirteen plows and three harrows had been used and as many broken and repaired.

In 1873, Ann Webb lived in a small house built on this spot. Later the famous Knutsford Hotel was erected on the corner. Auerbach Company occupied this place from 1912-1923—the ground is again barren and dry.

None of us will ever again see this spot barren and dry. New, modern buildings will be erected where Western irrigation had its birth.

It is fitting that a program and pageant in commemoration of this important event be given on the very place where the first waters of irrigation quenched this thirsty soil.

INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF PIONEER DAYS

("The Mouth of Parley's Canyon")

BY D. J. G.

Near the mouth of Parley's canyon, where the Country Club Golf course has been laid out, at a point where the Mill Creek highway, Parley's creek and the Park City branch of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad cross, once stood a small industrious village. At this place, in the year 1852, Ferry-morz Little and Brigham Young erected a flour mill in answer to an appeal of the nearby farmers. The building was of adobe, two stories and one-half high, with the initial F. L. and B. Y. made of iron and fastened to the wall braces which held the two ends of the mill. A large water wheel, which furnished the power, stood at the northeast corner. This wheel was turned by water from a mill race which headed in Parley's creek a mile or so east.

Mr. Strudbury and Henry Hugh Harries, a one-armed English flour miller, were among the first to superintend the making of flour. This enterprise continued for several years; then the building was used for a cotton mill and finally a woolen mill. An addition was made of lumber which was used as the dye house, where the wool was fulled, dyed and scoured. Here the sorting was done by men who separated the long wool from the short, the black from the white, and removed burrs, sticks, etc. The wool was carefully washed several times, dried on bushes and low fences in adjoining lot and then dyed in large vats which were heated by a large brick furnace in a cellar, underneath. The factory used three sets of cards and twelve loomes. Girls and women were employed at the looms. An expert could tend three looms, and received three dollars per week for her services.

European weaver were employed whenever they could be found among the emigrants. Among them was James May (the father of Ruth May Fox).

Long tender bars were built along the south side of the mill. These resembled curtain stretchers in construction, and each tender bar held twenty-five yards of cloth. They stood four to five feet above the ground and the man who stretched the cloth ascended a platform which ran alongside about two feet above ground.

[Continued on page 16]

Ogden's Pioneer Days Celebration

By Glen F. Marsten



MAYOR HARMON W. PEERY
brilliant attraction of their festival.

When, in 1934, Mayor Harmon W. Peery introduced plans for the initial Pioneer Days celebration, little anticipation was given to the fact that eventually this fete would grow into an annual affair that was destined to attract the attention of every western state. Today the citizens of Ogden look with pride upon their Pioneer Day celebration and each year they set about, still under the enthusiastic and far-sighted leadership of Mayor Peery, to stage the

Primarily the citizens of Ogden felt the need of properly commemorating the emigration of the pioneers into the State of Utah. In 1847 a tired, bedraggled but courageous train of pioneers emerged from Emigration Canyon to view for their first time the Great Basin which, in its raw and uncultivated state, offered little incentive for cultivation. True, in this valley they would escape religious persecution from which they were attempting to flee, but even the most dauntless could visualize many sacrifices, months, probably years, of toil ahead before the land would produce their physical needs. Courageously and with sincere faith in their purpose, the Utah Pioneers attacked the undeveloped land which offered the most discouraging prospects and set about to establish their homes. To that band of pioneers, the citizens of Utah are indebted, for without their many sacrifices and rugged application to work this state would not have progressed with the marvelous rapidity that has been the case since the memorable 24th of July in the year 1847.

Mayor Peery visualized the possibilities of a celebration that would arouse the citizens of Ogden and nearby communities to the significance of July 24th, and be extensive and attractive enough to accommodate the state citizenry.

The 1936 Pioneer Days celebration is to be held for a full week. The same events, with numerous additions, will be conducted. Beginning on July 19, each day will be packed with exciting entertainment until the night of July 25. On the first three nights, in a pageant the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers will present its talent at the Ogden Stadium. On the following four nights, July 22, 23, 24, and 25, the Pioneer Days rodeo will be staged at the stadium, beginning at 8:00 o'clock. Street parades will cover their usual route through the business section on the last three days of the celebration.

The festival comes to its official conclusion with a colorful fireworks display at the stadium.

The public officials of Ogden City, with Mayor Harmon W. Peery, again their enthusiastic leader, are exerting every human effort to further Pioneer Days in 1936. It is planned that the celebration this year will show definite increase over past affairs and will again uphold its reputation of being one of the greatest and most noteworthy fetes observed in the intermountain territory today.

To more fully lend an atmosphere of the old West, an entire tribe of Indians from the Washaki reservation in northern Utah are brought to Ogden to exhibit their ancient Sun Dance, bedecked in tribal costumes of beads and buckskin. Tepees are built in a separate village according to authentic plans in which to house the Indians during their week's stay in Ogden. The regular wall of willows, Sun Pole and dancing plot are built for the tribal Sun Dance. Each day they dance and chant to the weird beat of their tom-toms, presenting a picture both awe-inspiring and educational.

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At the regular weekly luncheon of the Sons of Utah Pioneers to be held in the Lion House, on Tuesday, June the 2nd, the attendance prize will be given by Edwin Cannon, manager of the Salt Lake Stamp Co. This souvenir consists of book ends in the shape of the famous skull.

This Special prize is novel and timely as just eighty-nine years ago on June 3rd, 1847, Brigham Young's wagon train left the famous buffalo skull with the inscription, "Pioneers camped here June 3rd, '47. Making 15 miles today. All well. Brigham Young."

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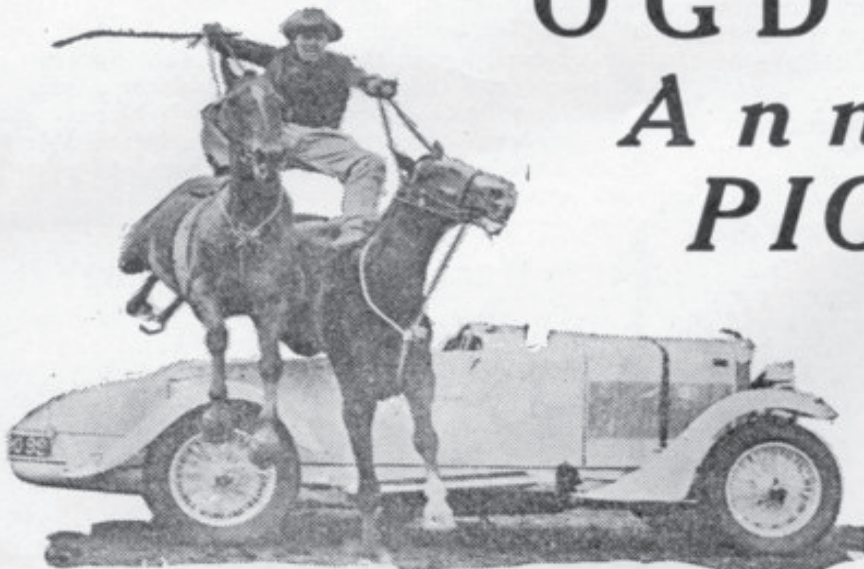
OGDEN, UTAH

GREETINGS

OGDEN'S
Annual
PIONEER
DAYS

WEEK of JULY 24th

"Utah's Celebration
De Luxe"



Ted (Suicide) Elder
Jumping Over Auto With Horses.

(Continued from page 13)

Blankets, linsey, flannel, ladies' dress material and men's suiting were often to be found neatly piled in the store-room.

The heat was supplied by burning wood from the nearby canyon and later by coal hauled from Coalville. Those who supplied the fuel were always glad to take wool, yarn or woolen materials in exchange for their coal and wood.

The cotton goods, which were manufactured, were gingham and factory. Horace Cummings was at one time manager of the mill.

Very near the mill, at the east side, stood an adobe building. Here was established one of the first pioneer distilleries, where a "very good grade" of corn whiskey was made, to be used for "medicinal purposes." A heard of swine were kept in the rear to consume the mash after the liquor had been run off.

About ten homes were built in this immediate vicinity. Each house often containing more than one family.

During the early days of the Walker War, Brigham Young issued an order to all settlements to the effect that "No settlement must be allowed to remain without having a good and substantial fort. . . They will also construct good corrals for stock, and in no case permit Indians to commit any depredations upon the property in any of your districts, preserve all hay, grain and vegetables. The Indians prey and subsist upon our stock and will shoot and kill when and where they can. No one should be permitted to wander out alone or after dark and not permit any sense of security to lull them into a spirit of carelessness or indifference as to their safety."

A short time after this order was issued John Dixon and John Quayle were killed in Snyderville and John Hogland was wounded.

Just over the summit, near this small village, a fort was erected for the protection of those who made their home in this vicinity. This spot also was the first camping place for many emigrants, after Parley's Canyon (Golden Pass, as it was then called) was used as an entrance to Salt Lake Valley, as well as Emigration Canyon.

The fort was one hundred feet square, built of adobe. Four feet thick at the base, which sat on a rock foundation and two feet thick at the top. It was ten feet high and had a shingle roof, covering the walls, as a protection from moisture which would have soon destroyed the hastily-made adobe.

In the walls were port holes at convenient points, through which the activity of any enemy could be observed and through which guns could be fired if necessary. A guard was stationed in a lookout in the top of the hill near by to observe all hostilities.

Inside the fort wall stood one large adobe house containing nine rooms and a long porch, where the foreman of the mill and some of the mill hands made their home. This home had one outside door leading through the fort wall through which water could be carried from Parley's Creek and through which the occupants could pass if the gates were closed. East of this house stood a three-room house occupied by three families.

In the inclosure, also, stood a barn large enough to stable four span of horses, cows, pigs, chickens, etc., and a hay loft in the top.

Large gates opened on the east side. These were opened every morning and closed and barred at night, or whenever this precaution seemed necessary.

Many families resided out side the fort, but felt welcome to its protection. Among them were the Cummings, Harries, May, Dicker, Hoskinson, McGee, Lund, Wheeler, Young, Thompson, Cuffley, Bywater, and Houston families.

A short distance up the creek was the home of the Hills family, also its ice-pond and ice-house. Across the mill-race stood Black's tannery where leather was made for harness and the famous "Valley Tan Shoes that could absorb more water than a sponge."

Down the creek and across the road on the old Ira Eldredge farm (which is now the State Prison Farm), stood another woolen mill called the Wasatch factory built by A. O. Smoot, Robert T. Burton and John Sharp. This factory likewise had its boarding house and several small homes for their employees.

On the top of the hill on the north, stood another small fort enclosing the homes of Charles Decker, Hoskinson family and others. A small portion of this fort still remains and one small adobe house of the first built in this little village at the mouth of the canyon. It is now used for a tool house and stands on the west side of the street just north of the bridge over the creek.

When the smallpox epidemic of 1900 struck Salt Lake City, the old Brigham Young Mill was used as a pest house. The creek which ran directly past it furnished much of the culinary water for the southeast portion of the county. Though many protests were made against the pest house, no steps were taken to move it. One morning it was found a smouldering mass, in ruins. As the golfers on the well-known Country Club course gaze at the hills on the north of this spot, and can trace the line of the unfinished canal which marked its own history; as they play over the green sward, do they remember, or even know, the history of that once bustling little center of industry of early pioneer days.

Editor's Note.—Location history, pioneer stories and incidents of early pioneer life in the West are desired and our readers are requested to contribute such articles to *The Pioneer*.

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